SANDLER, REIFF, YOUNG & LAMB, P.C.

VIA EMAIL

November 7, 2011

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
2011 DEC 13 PM 3: 34

Jeff S. Jordan, Esq.
Supervisory Attorney
Complaints & Legal Administration
Office of the General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
999 E Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

RE: MUR 6502

Dear Mr. Jordan.

On behalf of the Nebraska Democratic State Central Committee¹ and Gerry Finnegan, in his official capacity as Treasurer ("collectively referred to as "NDP"), we write in response to the complaint in MUR 6502. The complaint involves four issue advertisements (two radio and two television) focused on the national budget debate, sponsored by the NDP and featuring Senator Ben Nelson, the state's most senior Democrat. In its complaint, the Nebraska Republican Party ("NRP") alleges that these ads, which were aired more than a year before the Senator's general election, are coordinated communications. The complaint also alleges that the ads were in violation of the Act's disclaiman requiments. As emplained forther below, these is no marit to the complaint, and the Commission should immediately dismina it.

STATEMENT OF FACIS

The NDP is a State Committee of a political party as defined by 2 U.S.C. § 431(15). From mid-July 2011, to mid-September 2011, the NDP ran a series of advertisements designed to inform Nebraskans about issues before Congress. The advertisements feature Senator Ben Nelson, the state's most senior Democrat who is a candidate for reelection in November, 2012. These issue advertisements coincided with the historic debate in congress about whether to cut cantilloment programs tike Social Security and Madiente, and how to lower the national debt. The air warmed Nebraskans

We note that the assuplates was athinused to the Nelssaica Department Party, minicia as suplained infra, is interchangeably used with the Nebraska State Central Committee.

about proposals to cut these programs and urged them to take action by signing a petition to protect the programs. Additionally, they assured Nebraskans that Senator Nelson would fight to protect Medicare and Secial Recurity while working for a responsible fiscal policy.

The ads were sponsored by the NDP, and featured Senator Nelson who appeared and delivered his message as the only Nebraska Democrat directly involved in the federal debate. The ads were not contributions nor coordinated expenditums in support of the Senator's campaign.²

The NRP alleges that these are coordinated party communications because they "disseminate, distribute, or republish... campaign materials" prepared by Senator Nelson. The basis of their allegations is that the content groung was mut when he appeared in the ads unit that his campaign sont two "two-tis" on the same budget issues an tisour distanted in the ads. As emplained below, the nontrint groung has not been mut. As discussed helms, the NDR did not rielate any disclaimer requirements as required by 2 U.S.C § 441d.

ARGUMENT

1. The Advertisements Do Not Meet the Content Prong to Be Coordinated.

To be coordinated, a party sponsored ad must meet the payment, conduct and content prong, the last of which it at issue inne. To must the content prong, a state purity communication must either: (1) disseminate, distribute, or republish campaign materials; (2) contain express askersacy, as defined by 11 C.F.R. § 192.22; or (3) seems to the candidate, or another candidate for the same office, within 90 days of his election, while being distributed in the jurisdiction in which he is running. 3 11 C.F.R. § 109.37(a)(2)(ii).

The complaint does not allege that any of the advertisements that are subject of this complaint contain express advocacy or any direct reference to a federal candidate within 90 days of an election, as these advertisements were aired in July and August 2011, long before the start of any 90-day window applicable to Nebraska elections in 2012. Specifically, that wite referenced in the examplaint do not contain express attractions in the advertisements discuss the NEP and fluxetor bleiston's putition on the budget origin as well as the position of Republisan leaders on these issues. Based upon the timing of the ads, the fact that there is no embortation for a listoner to elect or defeat any condidate,

² The that that the rele may have been paid for with funds transferred from a national party accommittee is completely irrelevant to any analysis in connection with this matter. Party committees are free to transfer unlimited funds to a state party committee and a state party committee may use such funds for issue advanta. 2 U.S.C. § 44 (a)(4).

It should be noted that, although the Commission revised the content standard for non-party groups to encompass ads that are the "functional equivalent of express advocacy," the change was not made to the relevant party regulations. See 109.21(c)(5). See also Coordinated Commissions, 75 Fed. Reg. 55947, 55948 ("The Commissions is not, at this time, adopting a self-burbor for certain public communications paid for by non-prefit organizations detention in 26 U.S.C. 50 1/49(3) ("101(c)(3) trganization") or revising the rules concerning party countitaited communications at 11 CFR 109.37.")

nor any reference to the election or character of any federal candidate, these advertisements could not, in any way, "be interpreted by a scannable person as containing solvenessy of the sinction or defeat of one or more clearly identified candidates." 11 C.F.R. § 100.23(b).

The NRP alleges that the advertisements are republications of tweets disseminated by the campaign of Senator Nelson. The complaint alleges two alternative theories of republication, neither of which is supported by Commission rules. First, the NRP alleges republication by virtue of the fact that Senator Nelson is the speaker in these advertisements. Second, the NRP alleges that the themes in the advertisements are consistent with tweets disseminated by the Nelson campaign several mentiles prior to the dissemination of the ND! advertisements.

Linder Commission rules, republication is triggered when a third party uses preexisting graphics, video or audio materials. However, republication does not occur when
a third party creates graphics sideos or audio materials. In MUR 6844 (Muggame), the
Commission held that republication did not exist when the Democratin Senatorial
Campaign Committee created an advertisement featuring a candidate who appeared and
spoke to the camera. The Commission stressed that the party produced and disseminated
its own material, rather than distributing materials produced by the campaign.

In MUR 6037 (Merkley), the Commission found there was no republication, even when the cardidate himself appeared in a state pasty all red own when show were some similarities between his own campaign materials and language in the state party ad.

Have, the NDSCC created the advantagements, hired commitments to draft the saript and shoot and edit footage. The NDSCC did not use any praexisting graphics, video or audio materials produced by Senator Nelson's campaign. Senator Nelson's involvement is consistent with the Commission's guidance, and does not constitute republication.

With respect to the content of the tweets, in MUR 6037 (Metakley), a federal candidate appeared in a Democratic Party of Otogon advertisament and stated that we should give our troops "the responsitivey deserve," which was the same imaging twed in a previous press release by his campaign committee. However, the General Counsel concluded that the overlap in such a short, common plants was not sufficient to satisfy the republication requirement. MUR 6037, First General Counsel's Report, p. 11-12.

Like the Merkley phrase, "on the backs of seniors" is also commonly used by elected officials. The phrase does not belong to the Nelson campaign, or any campaign. It is a short, common, often used phrase that does not satisfy the republication requirement.

Based upon the above, the animertisumous in this matter do not most fire content promy of the Commission's thine pant test end, the maintee, connot in a summed to be a coordinated communication.

The Disclaimer Error was Inadvertent and Due Entirely to a Vendor Error.

The complaint alleges that one the ads had an incomplete disclaimer. The Act requires any communication paid for by a political muty communication has been paid for by a candidate for feederal office to "state clearly that the communication has been paid for by such authorized political committee." 2 U.S.C. § 441d(1); 11 C.F.R. § 110.11.

The respondents acknowledge that, during the initial post-production of the "Nelson Ad," there was an inadvertent vendor error where the word "Democratic" was omitted from the written disclaimer at the end of the advertisement. This error was discovered after the ad had been stipped to stations but before the advertisement had began to air. A connected version of the advertisement was sent to stations prior to the airring of the advertisement to replane the enumerous sention. Apparently, one or most stations may have aired the advertisement before the connected version replaced the error one to the connected version without the error of the connected version with the error of the connected version with more than one or two times.

The Nelson Ad included other oral and written identifying information that would not have misled the public as to who paid for and approved the ad. Senator Nelson explicitly said that he approved of the message and the on screen disclaimer included his authorization. There was no attempt to mislead the public through the omission of "Demogratic" in the disclaimer, and the NDP had nade every effort to fix the error before it was similar in any manner, it was close that the NDP spannered the ads and any allegation that the error was intentional is noncentical.

Generally, the Commission has not held a Committee liable for the failure to place a disclaimer on a communication when the failure was caused by a vendor error or when the disclaimer substantially complied with the requirements. Therefore, the Commission should dismiss this matter as it has done in previous cases where there has been an inadvertent vendor error. See MiJRs 4566, 5133, 5887, and 6109.

3. The Nobresku Democratic Party Disclaimer is Proper.

The complaint site slieges that the sels "Promise" and "Wrong Way" contained improper disclaimers as they said paid for by the "Nebraska Democratic Party" instead of the Nebraska Democratic State Central Committee. The "Nebraska Democratic Party" is used interchangeably with the "Nebraska Democratic State Central Committee" to describe the NDP and both names fully comply with the Act and regulations. As a general matter the NDP refers to itself as the "Nebraska Democratic Party" and all materials, as well as its website refer to the organization in this manner. See NDP website at www. nebraskademocrats.org. Therefore, the committee used this disclaimer in connection with its July radio advertisements. When the committee escaled the September rehansion adventisements, it was advised to use its FitC anglemed manne in the disclaimer. Notwithstanding this advice, both approaches fadly comply with the requirements of the FEC's negulations. The FEC negulations manuely segmine that the "full" name of the committee specialisms and vertisement has disclosed in the

advertisement. 11 C.F.R. § 110.11(a)(3). The regulation does not specify that it must be the <u>registered</u> name of the committee but sather the <u>full</u> name of the committee. Here, since the NDP commonly refers to itself as the "Nebestics Demogratic Party," there could have been no confusion as to who sponsored the adventisements.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the MUR 6502 should be dismissed.

Sincerely,

Neil Reiff

Counsel for the Nebraska

Democratic State Central Committee and Gerry Finnergan, in his official capacity as Treasurer

⁴ It should be noted that the NDP is planning to incorporate itself as a not-for-profit corporation as the "Nebraska Democratic Party" and will also be amending its registered name with the Federal Election Commission to be the "Nebraska Democratic Party" shortly.



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STATEMENT OF DESIGNATION OF COUNSEL Please use one form for each Respondent/Entity/Treasurer FAX (202) 219-3923

MUR # [502
NAME OF COUNSEL: Neiff
FIRM: Sandler, Reiff, Young + Land, P.C
ADDRESS: 1025 Verment Ave., NW, suite 300
Washington D.C. 20005
TELEPHONE- OFFICE (202) 479 - 1111
FAX (702) 479-115
The above-named individual and/or firm is hereby designated as my counsel and is authorized to receive any notifications and other communications from the Commission and to act on my behalf before the Commission.
to act on my cental before the Commission.
12/13/11
10/26/11 /Ve bruken Domestic State Contact Contact
Date Responsient/Agent -Signature Title(Tressurer/Candidate/Owner) NAMED RESPONDENT: Ne Granta De Marcatic State Contrat Comittee MAILING ADDRESS: 1327 H St (Please Print)
Date Responsient/Agent - Signature Title(Treasurer/Candidate/Owner) NAMED RESPONDENT: Nebrature State Control Comittee MAILING ADDRESS: 1327 H St
Date Responsient/Agent -Signature Title(Tressurer/Candidate/Owner) NAMED RESPONDENT: Ne Granta De Marcatic State Contrat Comittee MAILING ADDRESS: 1327 H St (Please Print)

Information is being sought as part of an investigation being conducted by the Federal Election Commission and the confidentiality provisions of 2. U.S.C. § 437g(s)(12)(A) apply. This section prohibits making public any investigation conducted by the Federal Election Commission without the express written consent of the person under investigation



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NAME OF COUNSEL: NEIL REIFF	-
FIRM: SAUNCA, REIFF YOUNG + LAMB P.C	
ADDRESS: 1025 VGRMONT AVE, NW, SUITE 300)	
WASHINGTON DC 20005	•
TELEPHONE- OFFICE (202) 479-1111	
FAX (202) 479-1115	
authorized to receive any notifications and other communications from the Comto act on my behalf before the Commission. District CAACLTY AS TRANSPORT TRANSPORT TRANSPORT TO CASULT THE COMMISSION TO STATE COMMISSION OF THE COM	_
NAMED RESPONDENT: GORY FINHEGAN	4CE
MAILING ADDRESS: 1397 H. ST. SUITE 200 LINCOLN NE &	1 <u>9508</u>
TELEPHONE-HOME (

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BUSINESS (402) 434-2190